

**WEATHER.**  
Thunderstorms and cooler tonight; Sunday probably fair; moderate south to west winds.  
Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 86, at 2 p.m. today; low, 70, at 6 a.m. today.  
For full report see page eleven.

# RUSSIANS CHECKING GERMAN ATTACKS, SAYS PETROGRAD

Intense Battle of Great Importance Now Under Way in Central Galicia.

VIENNA SAYS 194,000 SLAVS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

Right Wing of Austrian Army Reported to Be Retreating in Bukovina.

BIG TEUTON LOSS IN WEST

French Report Capture of All Trenches South of Loreto Heights—Weather Hampers Military Operations.

LONDON, May 22.—A battle, intense in character, and of far-reaching importance, is under way in central Galicia.

The Russians are credited with having made progress on both flanks of the Austro-German forces, but apparently have not been able to menace their communications.

The main struggle is being carried on along the San, from Pereymysl northward for a distance of about sixty miles. Austrians and Germans apparently are making slower progress than heretofore.

The latest Petrograd communication states that the attack is being checked between the San and the great marshes of the Dnieper.

Vienna declares the total number of Russian prisoners taken in the fighting in May is 194,000.

The right wing of the Austrian army in Bukovina is retreating toward the Carpathians, according to a dispatch from Bucharest.

The Austrian rear guard is reported to be making desperate efforts to cover the retreat and check the Russian offensive.

Battle on 250-Mile Front.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post in a dispatch dealing with the hostilities in the eastern theater of war says:

"News from the great battle raging over a 250-mile front remains exceedingly grave. The Russians are making progress on both flanks, but this is unimportant, as the German main effort is at a center from the confluence of the San and the Dnieper, some 100 miles from the Russian front, a distance of sixty miles, every yard of which has been the scene of desperate fighting for days. It is here that the decision must be reached, and so far the Germans continue to have the better of the struggle."

The fighting between two and three million Austrian and German shells on the comparatively short front north of Pereymysl, while successful in forcing the extreme violence of the operations along the San river front, by having the Germans hope to establish themselves firmly on the right bank of the river, says the Morning Post, but this is unimportant, as the German main effort is at a center from the confluence of the San and the Dnieper, some 100 miles from the Russian front, a distance of sixty miles, every yard of which has been the scene of desperate fighting for days. It is here that the decision must be reached, and so far the Germans continue to have the better of the struggle."

The Austro-German force which made its way across the river is attempting a movement southward to encircle Pereymysl, but as yet this maneuver has not been developed sufficiently to threaten the fortifications of the city. The bombardment of Pereymysl from the west continues apparently without intermission. The fortifications of the city have been restored to a condition of efficiency by the Russians since it was surrendered by the Austrians and is believed here to be capable of withstanding a long siege.

German Casualties Heavy.

On the western front German casualties in the fighting of yesterday south of Loreto heights, where the French are said to have succeeded in "cleaning up the trenches," are declared to be "considerable." From a point known as the "White Way" the Germans are declared to have been repulsed, but it is further declared several counter-attacks have resulted disastrously.

Sir John French's Report.

"Since my last communication of the 17th," says Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, in an official communication just made public, "the operations have been hampered by the weather."

# AUSTRIA PUSHES WARLIKE MOVES

Destroys Bridges and Cuts Communication Lines Leading to Italy.

TROOPS' ACTION SAID TO CONSTITUTE CASUS BELLI

Germany to Call 2,000,000 More Men, Is Report—Navigation in Adriatic Suspended.

LONDON, May 22.—The Austrians evidently consider that in state of war between the dual monarchy and Italy already exists. The Austrians have withdrawn their troops and customs guards from the frontier at Ponte Caffaro and Lodrone, after destroying the bridges, the telegraph and telephone lines and the electric light apparatus. Other bridges on the frontier have been mined. From Ponte Caffaro and Lodrone two roads pass over the frontier and serve for communication between Italy and Austria.

Germany to Call 2,000,000 More Men, Is Report—Navigation in Adriatic Suspended.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says he has learned from an authoritative Berlin source that Germany is about to call up 2,000,000 more men. Berlin official circles, he states, believe that an army of half a million will be sufficient to cope with Italy.

Information reaching the Italian frontier from the Austrian frontier is to the effect that there are large accumulations of Austrian troops in the upper valley of the Adige river and the Schladn valley, coming from Innsbruck, and also at Glurns. They are accompanied by many German officers. A flotilla of Austrian aeroplanes from Goritz, Austria, is patrolling the frontier above Isanzo. It is said two of the aeroplanes have flown over Italian territory.

Considered Casus Belli.

It is considered that Austria's action in destroying the bridges and cutting telegraph and telephone lines at Ponte Caffaro and Lodrone can be held to constitute a casus belli, making Italy free to open hostilities without further diplomatic formalities, says a dispatch from Turin.

Ponte Caffaro is a short distance north of Trieste, the extreme southern point in Austria on Lake Gard. Austrian troops were withdrawn after the civil population had been ordered to evacuate Riva and other sections of Venezia under Austrian rule.

When the Austrians reached a point near Ponte Caffaro, where the line had been cut, the train was seized by the Austrians, and the crew was arrested. It is supposed the same fate has befallen another train from which no news has been received since it crossed the frontier.

Austrians Seize Train.

A Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, under the heading "The Austrians in the eastern theater of war," states that one train from Milan going toward Austria was stopped and seized on Austrian territory. The crew of the train is reported to have been arrested.

Austrian military authorities after returning Italian mail sacks to Italy from the Austrian frontier, cut the telegraph communications and also the railway line from the railroad line at Udine, it is reported.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Bari (in Italy) says that the Austrians have navigation services in the Adriatic sea have been suspended.

Expect to Start for Europe on Five Steamships Leaving New York.

NEW YORK, May 22.—More than 2,500 passengers are booked for passage to Europe starting today on five steamships leaving here. The vessels included the St. Paul of the American line carrying 550 passengers, among whom were many of the most prominent Americans. William Merrell, the well-known inventor, who has been summoned back to Italy for war service, was one of the passengers registered on the St. Paul.

Crews of enthusiastic Italians gathered at the pier of the Italian liner steamship St. Paul upon which 500 passengers were booked for passage to Europe, leaving for Bergen, carried off by the Norwegian-American line. The Norwegian-American line, which is owned by the Norwegian-American line, is said to have been chartered by the Italian government for the purpose of carrying Italian troops to the front.

Sixty immigrants, who were to have been carried by the St. Paul, today on board here owing to the appeal which would subject them to the dangers of war. Many women and children were in the number, and the immigrants had been gathered from various Atlantic ports.

WARNS LONDON AGAINST GAS BOMBS FROM AIR

LONDON, May 22.—An intimation that German Zeppelin airships probably will use bombs charged with poisonous gases if they make raids on London is contained in a notice issued by the War Office.

# VERDICT OF JURY FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

Former President Acquitted of Charge of Libel Brought by William Barnes.

QUESTION OF SUIT COSTS IS CAUSE OF LONG DEBATE

Defendant Photographed With Members of the Panel, Then Makes Short Address.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 22.—The jury in the trial of William Barnes' suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt today returned a verdict in favor of the defendant after considering for more than eleven hours the question of placing all the costs of the action upon the plaintiff. It is the belief of the jury that everything Col. Roosevelt charged is true, and therefore the plaintiff, not having been libeled, is entitled to no damages.

The foreman of the jury, Warren W. Summers, announced that the verdict was for the defendant, and then the jury was polled. Ten jurors answered "for the defendant," then the clerk hesitated, called the name of Edward Burns and waited. Burns, a big, rosy-cheeked republican, stood up in his seat and in a deep voice said: "For the defendant."

Jury No. 12 gave the same answer.

Demonstration Is Forbidden.

Before the jury came in the spectators in the crowded courtroom were warned that any demonstration would be met with severe punishment. Except for the voice of the clerk and jurors, the room was absolutely quiet, until the name of Burns was called. When he announced that he, too, favored a verdict for the former President, the courtroom burst into a dynamo with voices.

Several persons in the courtroom stood up and waved their hands, but there was no outburst of applause. After the announcement of the verdict, attorneys for Mr. Barnes objected to its receipt. The objection was overruled by the court, and the jury returned to its services and it then filed out into the juryroom.

Col. Roosevelt broke off shaking hands with his counsel and several newspaper men whom he has known for several years, and hurried to the juryroom.

Col. Roosevelt Addresses Jury.

There he thanked the jury and shook hands with each member, and said: "In my whole life I shall work in the interest of the public and none of you gentlemen shall ever have the chance to say that I have done otherwise."

The colonel was then photographed with the jury. A picture had been taken of the colonel turned to the jury and continued: "I am more moved by this verdict than it is possible for me to express. None of you, I assure you, will ever have cause to regret your action. I am especially gratified that such a verdict came from a jury composed of men of every political faith."

At First Members Were Divided.

The foreman of the jury said that forty ballots in all were taken before the verdict was finally agreed upon. The first ballot, taken more than forty hours after the jury came in today, was nine to three in favor of the defendant. It remained at that figure for about five hours.

"Typical American Verdict."

The colonel left the building in a crowd, through which were scattered several of the jurymen. Before he separated from the jury the colonel said to its members: "Gentlemen, this is certainly a typical American verdict. I want to thank you again."

A crowd gathered at the door of the courthouse, where the jury had been held, and the jurymen were being interviewed by the press.

Statement for Col. Roosevelt.

Col. Roosevelt declined to make any comment further than that which he made in the juryroom. He said, however, that his attorney, John M. Power, had prepared a statement which met with his approval. Following is the statement:

"The verdict of a unanimous jury is that Theodore Roosevelt had justified his charges in the article in suit."

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. The issue put to the jury was whether machine government or government by the people should prevail, and the latter prevailed. The article in the suit was held by the court to be libelous. Because it charged a corrupt political alliance between William Barnes, president of the German Catholic Union, and Theodore Roosevelt, the democratic leader of the state, in relation to the Dardanelles campaign."



# TURKS LOSE 7,000 IN NIGHT ATTACKS

British So Report, Declaring Territorials Are Avenged for General's Death.

ALLIES IN CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE, LONDON AVERS

Russians Claim Victory Over Moslems Along Black Sea—Chanak Kalesi Destroyed, Says Dispatch.

LONDON, May 22.—Turkish casualties in the desperate attacks upon Australian and New Zealand territorials operating with the allied force on the Dardanelles the night of May 18-19 were more than 7,000, fully 2,000 of this number being killed, according to an official British statement issued today.

The allied losses were not more than 500, it is declared.

Gen. Hamilton describes this as the Australians' revenge for the death of Brig. Gen. W. T. Bridges, commander of the Australian forces on Gallipoli peninsula.

British and French forces have consolidated their positions and have made considerable advance in the desperate fighting of the past few days. The Turks, however, still hold the summits of Krithia and Koladere.

Defeat Along Black Sea.

An official report from Petrograd states that attempts of Turkish forces to advance along the Black sea coast have failed. The statement says: "Attempts of the Turks to assume the offensive along the coast of the Black sea have been repulsed. In the Oliz region there has been rifle firing between outposts, and our troops have occupied Saravali and Baskaleh. The Turks fled toward Bytli and south."

The Exchange Telegraph has received from its Athens correspondent a dispatch stating it is reported from Mytilene that a British squadron began Thursday a thirty-six-hour bombardment of Turkish troops concentrated near Kara Burnu, near Smyrna.

Chanak Kalesi Destroyed.

It is stated that Chanak Kalesi has been completely destroyed, and that the town of Gallipoli, on the European side of the waterway, has been badly damaged. A Bucharest correspondent telegraphed the following: "Ten Turkish officers of field rank have been brought back to Stamboul from the Dardanelles to be court-martialed for refusing to obey their German commanders."

Discontent in Constantinople.

"General discontent in Constantinople is increasing, but the existing reign of terror makes outward manifestations impossible."

"Reports that Italy is about to declare war on Turkey and assist in the attack on the Dardanelles has brought about deep gloom in Constantinople."

# WELL WORTH READING

"HOW PRESIDENT WILSON FACES AN INTERNATIONAL CRISIS."

"THE STRANGEST FARM IN THE WORLD" is in South America, and its products are horses and poisonous snakes. The snakes are kept to bite the horses.

"LETTING RIPLEY WRITE THE TAGS" by SEWELL FORD, another Shorty McCabe story.

"CLOSER RELATIONSHIP OF AMERICA WITH THE MIDDLE EAST" by CHARLES M. PEPPER, tells of delegates with Yankee blood who will attend the big conference.

"THE CONSPIRACY" a posthumous story, by JUSTICE MILES PERMAN, who wrote down on the Lusitania, is a big story with a new and unusual plot.

"BATTLE FLAGS OF A FAMOUS INDIAN REGIMENT ARE FOUND IN WASHINGTON, TATTERED AND TORN."

"WOMEN IN BUSINESS FOR THEMSELVES" by EDWARD MOTT WOOLLEY, tells of women who started out with a big idea, and in spite of overwhelming difficulties, made it pay.

"ROUGET DE L'ILE, AUTHOR OF 'THE MARSEILLAISE' IS TO RECEIVE HIGH HONORS IN FRANCE."

"PLANTS THAT NEVER DIE," by J. CARTER BEARD.

"WOMAN CRUSTACEOLOGIST IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS AUTHORITY ON CRABS, LOBSTERS AND SHRIMPS."

"WHY MEN KILL THEMSELVES" and "I MUST HAVE SIX PER CENT TO LIVE," by Albert W. Atwood.

"SPOTLIGHT IS TURNED ON AMERICAN CONSULS IN WAR ZONE."

"HOW TO MAKE AN OUTDOOR FIRE" and "PRUNES VS. PILLS."

"FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS A WOMAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE HAS BEEN MODELING FRUITS FOR UNCLE SAM."

"COL GORTHALS' LIEUTENANT IN THE RECLAMATION PROJECTS," by ASHMUN BROWN.

In the next installment of "THE INVASION OF AMERICA" the invaders close in on New York.

TOMORROW IN THE SUNDAY STAR

# ARMIES NOW MASSED AND ITALY AND AUSTRIA EXPECT EARLY FIGHTING

King Victor Signs Act Giving Extraordinary Powers to Government "For War's Duration."

# WILL ISSUE PROCLAMATIONS TO PEOPLE AND THE MILITARY

Formal Declarations of War Still to Come—Wave of Patriotic Fervor Breaks Out in Rome and Vienna.

ROME, May 22.—A dispatch sent out from the Stefani News Agency here says that King Victor Emmanuel signed today an act conferring extraordinary powers on the government "for the duration of the war."

King Victor Emmanuel will issue today a proclamation to the Italian people stating that Italy has been driven to war and appealing for popular support for the government's policy. Another royal proclamation will be addressed to the army and navy.

ACTUAL HOSTILITIES NOT STARTED.

Although Italy and Austria-Hungary are virtually at war, no reports have been received thus far of actual hostilities. A train which crossed the frontier from Italy, however, was seized by Austrians, who arrested the train crew. Great patriotic demonstrations were held last night in Rome and Vienna, and the opening of war is expected quickly, perhaps without the exchange of formal declarations.

The Austrians are concentrating large forces along the upper Adige river. The Adige flows from the Tyrolean Alps into Lombardy and enters the Gulf of Venice.

The Official Gazette has published a decree empowering the military authorities to take control of all Italian railroads. This condition went into effect last night.

FORMAL DECLARATIONS TO COME.

Negotiations with Austria have been practically broken off since May 4, and all measures have been duly sanctioned by the Italian parliament, but a formal declaration of war is still to come, and although this is expected today or tomorrow it may possibly be delayed for a day or two.

Italy has her great military forces ready to act almost instantly, but Italian military authorities are guarding with strictest secrecy the movement of troops. It is known, nevertheless, that some 350,000 soldiers have been concentrated on the coast of Italy, across the Adriatic from Albania. These troops are at Brindisi, Bari and Foggia.

Huge Military Camps.

From the Alps down to the sea the whole vast region has been transformed into a huge military encampment. Everywhere are tents, gun carriages and tanks, and the intense activity which marks a military camp.

In the extended plains of Friuli, stretching along the sea, Italian sentinels near the frontier can see the troops of Austria, a second Rome founded by the Romans in 181 B. C. The Italian army officers have great difficulty in restraining the soldiers from crossing the frontier at Udine, the men being anxious to reconquer Friuli, from which came Berengarius, the first king of Italy.

The troops most anxious to fight are the Alpine soldiers, who are of the same type as the soldiers of the Italian Alps. These men number 60,000 and they have been chosen from among the strongest and bravest of the mountaineers. They are commanded by a selected set of officers who know all the secrets of the snow-capped boundaries. The Alpine troops occupy all the passes, their motto being "no admittance through here."

Generals Working Constantly.

Four of the best known Italian generals are at Udine working day and night with their staffs. These men are Gen. Frugones, who distinguished himself in Libya; L. Zucconi, who is much admired by the troops; Nava, well known for his energy, and Brusati, a brother of Gen. Ugo Brusati, aide-de-camp to the king.

The general opinion is that it would be almost impossible for decisive action through the well fortified Alpine region of the Dardanelles, where an attack would have as its only object the keeping there of a large contingent of hostile troops. For the same reason a landing of Italian troops might occur on the Dalmatian coast, it is said, or some contingent might go to Italy and assist in the great decision it was about to make.

Loyalty Is Proclaimed.

At Turin, the former capital of Piedmont, the same intensity of patriotic feeling was observed, and crowds proclaimed their loyalty to the house of Savoy.

At Venice almost the entire population was in the historic square of St. Mark's. When it was announced that full powers had been granted to the government by the senate, the color was hoisted on the flagstaff and the crowd enthusiastically applauded.

# 'CONSECRATES' WAR IN SOLEMN SITTING

Municipal Council of Rome Enacts Formal Ceremony on Capitoline Hill.

ROME, May 21, 7:40 p.m., via Paris, May 22, 4:30 a.m.—Almost the entire population of Rome, except the aged and invalid, gathered this evening